

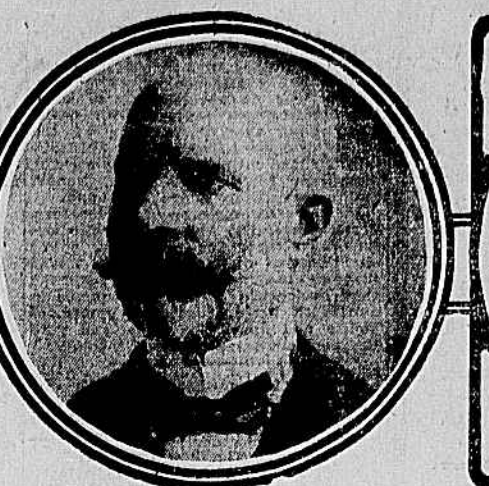
A Day of Oratory and Enthusiasm in the Convention



GOVERNOR J. FRANK HANLY.



ROBERT S. MURPHY.



HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL.



SENATOR THEODORE BURTON.



GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD.

VOTES OF OWN STATE SWELLS TAFT'S VICTORY

(Continued from First Page.)

to Forker in the name of 2,000,000 black voters. The call of Pennsylvania brought the Keystone delegation to their feet in a wild demonstration for Knox, and a little later Wisconsin followed with its enthusiastic tribute to Wisconsin's candidate, Senator La Follette. The speeches concluded, the time for balloting arrived, with the results already given.

VAIN FIGHT IS MADE FOR MORE RADICAL PLATFORM

Only One Member of Committee Oppose Majority Report Which is Adopted After Nearly an Hours' Discussion.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 18.—The delegates, expecting a long, interesting and physically uncomfortable session, were slow in arriving at the hall. The Taft managers, in order to fully convince the delegates of their candidate, early in the day placed on the floor of the convention, but not in the capacity of either delegate or alternate, a number of the most prominent men in the party who are attached to the Taft candidacy. The duty of these men was to watch the work of the opposition candidates, and to promptly lead off any possible defection of strength and to hasten all accessions. These men were Senators Fulton, of Oregon; Warren, of Wyoming; Burkett, of Nebraska; Long, of Kansas; Borah, of Idaho, and National Committeemen Charles F. Brooker, of Connecticut; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; and E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina.

Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, was also remaining around the convention during the entire day, seeking occasions to add the cause of the secretary in all possible ways.

Taft Family Arrives.
At 10 o'clock the delegates' seats at last began to fill up, and the gallery crowds were becoming denser. With the gathering of the multitude the heat in the hall increased appreciably, and it was not long before shirt sleeves were much in evidence.

Among the early arrivals in the Ohio delegation, anxious to witness the struggle for the nomination, were several members of the Taft family. Charles P. Taft sat in his seat as delegate at large in the Ohio section, and in the front row of the gallery were Henry W. Taft, also a brother of the War Secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, and Miss Taft, and Mrs. Charles P. Taft.

Senator A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and custodian of the platform, arrived at 10:15 A. M. He looked tired and worn from the effect of long hours in committee work.

When Chairman Lodge rapped the convention to order at 10:17 he introduced the Rev. John Wesley Hill, of New York City, who opened the session with prayer.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, was recognized, to introduce to the convention George H. Williams, the last surviving member of President Grant's Cabinet. Mr. Williams is a member of the Oregon delegation. He was Attorney-General under President Grant, and is now over eighty years of age. He was escorted to a place on the platform.

The Platform is Presented.

Senator Hopkins received the recognition of the chair, and there was a wave of applause as he stepped to the stage.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, selected to make a minority report on the platform, also went to the stage with a ripple of applause following him.

Chairman Lodge formally presented Senator Hopkins to the convention. When the reader came to the first passage of the preamble of the platform, according high praise to the President and at the mention of his having won so conspicuous a place in the history of the world, there was applause, and some cheering, but no attempt at a demonstration. The members of the New York delegation were provided to-day with silken American flags, mounted on spear tipped staffs of brass.

Although Senator Hopkins is an excellent speaker, the making himself audible throughout the hall was a task that taxed his powers to the utmost. The tariff revision plank was not heard, or if it was, it was disregarded entirely. Not a single hand clap followed the reading.

Several of the delegates from the Pennsylvania section brought big megaphones with them, prepared to yell for "Knox, Knox, Knox."

The noise increased so steadily that Chairman Lodge was compelled to ask the galleries to cease conversation. The hall was instantly quiet, and Senator Hopkins went on. It was only a few minutes, however, before the roar of voices again became prominent.

Applaud Injunction Plank.

When the anti-injunction plank was reached the words "integrity of the courts" called forth applause. There were cries of "No, no," when the suggestion was made that the necessity existed for a change in the present manner of issuing injunctions. The conclusion of the plank was strenuously applauded.

The plank immediately following were given little attention, and were apparently unnoticed by the delegates. The reference to the negro in the party's demand for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution called out a brief period of applause.

Senator Lodge, in response to an ap-

OUTLINE OF PLATFORM ADOPTED

CHICAGO, ILL., June 18.—The platform submitted to the Republican Convention by the Committee on Resolutions and the tentative draft already set. Of special interest is the anti-injunction plank, the text of which is as follows:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be inviolate. We believe, however, that the procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except in cases of irreparable injury without fault on the part of the party against whom it is issued, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

The platform begins with a highly laudatory endorsement of President Roosevelt's administration, copying precisely the language used in the tentative draft already published. It further declares unequivocally for tariff revision at a special session of Congress immediately after inauguration. Among the new features injected by the Committee on Resolutions is a declaration that native citizens of Porto Rico should be collectively made citizens of the United States. It also favors admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States. It declares with respect to the negro without reservation for enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

In the plank favoring conservation of natural resources the specific mention made in the tentative draft favoring the White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserves is eliminated. Protection to American citizens is urged.

One important change made by the Committee on Resolutions in the tentative platform was the omission from the paragraph declaring for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust act of that portion which exempts from its operations all business men, farmers and wage earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

The first ballot was on the adoption of the minority report, except on three sections, which were to be voted on separately.

The minority report was voted down by 552 to 25.

Publicity Plank Lost.

"The question is now on the plank relating to campaign contributions," said Chairman Lodge.

The publicity plank was lost on a vote of 34 yeas, 850 noes.

The third roll call was on the amendment covering the physical valuation of railroads, which was lost by a vote of 817 to 63.

The popular election plank for Senators was voted down and out by 552 to 114.

"The question now is," said Chairman Lodge, "on the adoption of the majority report."

The adoption of the resolutions was by a viva voce vote, no voice being raised in the negative.

Separate Votes Taken.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, arose to a point of personal privilege, asking for a separate vote to be taken on the publication of the platform relating to the publication of campaign expenses. The chair stated the question could be divided.

Separate ballots were also asked by Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, on the section relating to the election of Senators, and by Governor Crawford, of South Dakota, on the physical valuation of railroads.

Names are Presented, BUT NOT MANY VOTES GIVEN

Speeches Nominating Cannon, Fairbanks and Hughes Tire Delegates, Who Plainly Manifest Their Impatience.

CHICAGO, June 18.—There was a great cheer when at 12:45 Chairman Lodge declared:

"The next business is the presentation of names of candidates for the office of President of the United States. The clerk will call the roll."

The clerk ran rapidly down the list of States, and there was no response until Illinois was reached.

Then Representative Boutell, of Illinois, swept to the platform to nominate Speaker Cannon. The enthusiastic cheers were quickly hushed as Mr. Boutell began his address.

Just as Mr. Boutell commenced his address, Chairman Lodge yielded the gavel to Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. The mention of the name of President Roosevelt by the speaker called out a burst of cheers, which soon, however, died away.

The mention of the name of Cannon was the signal for an uprising of the Ohio delegation. They mounted their chairs and a few seconds later there throughout the hall a flag or handkerchief was raised, six or seven of the New York delegation joining in. Illinois cheered in loyal fashion, but its following was scant and the entire demonstration was over in almost exactly two minutes.

The convention finally broke in on the speaker with cries, "Time," and Chairman Lodge was compelled to interpose with loud whacks of his gavel.

The Crowd Impatient.

The perforation of Mr. Boutell was interrupted by impatient cries of "Time" and "Stop," and he hastened to the conclusion of his address.

Illinois was up again as Speaker Cannon was formally placed in nomination, and Ohio, and a few delegates from New York paid to Illinois the tribute of cheers and the waving of their flags. The explosion of enthusiasm, however, lasted only about a minute.

Many Names Fairbanks.

"Indiana," called the clerk, and with an upshot of colored bunting the delegates of that State were on their feet with cheers for Vice-President Fairbanks. A delegate in the Connecticut delegation lent practically all of the moral support that was given the Hoosiers.

Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, who was to present the name of the Vice-President to the convention, mounted the rostrum and was received by Chairman Lodge, who presented him to the convention.

Governor Hanly is a tall, black-haired, clean-shaven man, with a clear ringing voice. His delivery was deliberate. He drove home the points of his address by striking the air with the first finger of his right hand and by nervous sharp jerks of his head.

Representative J. W. Fordney, of Michigan, made the second speech for Speaker Cannon, asking the platform immediately. Mr. Fordney had concluded his tribute to the candidate of Illinois as "the strongest and bravest ally of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Fordney's speech was brief, but he did not escape interruptions by the acclamations of the gallery visitors who were anxious to see something done. Mr. Fordney concluded amid some applause. Silence was soon restored.

After Governor Hanly had been speaking fifteen minutes the galleries again grew restive and began to cry: "Nominate him; name him." Chairman Lodge rapped for order, and when restored, the speaker resumed.

He broke out at about five minutes later, but Governor Hanly paid no heed to them.

All Clapped Hands.

Finally, however, Governor Hanly

and he then admonished the people in the galleries that they were present as guests, adding: "The gentleman presenting the name of any candidate is entitled to as much time as he sees fit to use." The chairman closed with the announcement that unless respectful attention was given the speaker, the police would be ordered to clear the galleries.

Will Want to Hear Him.

A tremendous cheer broke from the delegates, the Ohio men leading in the demonstration of approval by waving their flags wildly. When quiet was restored Governor Hanly resumed his address, turning first to the galleries, which had so long interfered with his speech, saying:

"You may not want to hear me now, but before November you will want to hear me, and you will want to hear from Indiana."

When Governor Hanly concluded by naming Mr. Fairbanks and declaring "Nominate him and victory in November will be yours," there was a demonstration from the Indiana delegation in which several of the Ohio delegates participated.

Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, seconded the Fairbanks nomination. He spoke extemporaneously, and in opening made reference to the disorder that had marked the speech of Governor Hanly.

"It dawns upon me," he shouted, "that the slow movements of the road roller no longer satisfy the gentlemen in control of this convention."

There were some hisses at this, and with livid face, Senator Hemenway, of the Indiana delegation, jumped to his feet, and turning toward the Ohio delegation across the aisle, he shouted:

"Indiana has a right here."

Senator Beveridge reached up and, putting a restraining hand on Hemenway's arm, pulled him back to his chair.

"In Indiana," resumed Mr. Bookwalter, "we have only two things that hiss—snakes and geese."

Long Man in Short Speech.

Mayor Bookwalter then said that the Indiana delegation "came into the convention as Republicans from a State that has electoral votes to give to a Republican President, realizing that a large percentage of those who refuse to listen come from States that never have, in twenty years, done so, and never will unless they get a little political courage."

Mr. Fairbanks, he declared, was no reactionary, "but still a conservative," and whose record was such that it was not necessary for any element in the party to be outraged by the insertion of a plank that with care the errors in his record on any question."

"You gentlemen of Ohio," said the speaker, bending forward toward the Ohio delegation, "you've done us, and you've done things to us, but we will be for the ticket just the same."

A volley of cheers followed this, but the speaker continued: "Bear with me for a minute. I'm going to nominate the longest candidate in the shortest speech."

As a result of laughter and applause greeted the remark, and Mr. Bookwalter, after a few additional remarks, left the platform with a generous tribute of approval following him.

When Mr. Bookwalter had finished, the call of the States was resumed.

Presents Name of Hughes.

When New York was reached General Stewart L. Woodford arose to nominate Governor Hughes, who he cheered lustily by members of the New

York delegations, in which several other sections of the hall joined.

"This is going to be a hard fight," said General Woodford, "and any one who tells you it is to be a walkover makes me a second-rate politician."

He said that one-tenth of the vote of New York is unattached to any party, and that the State is a doubtful one politically. "Whether we win or lose in New York depends largely upon what we do here to-day," he said, "I believe that I know New York, and there are just two Republicans who can carry the State without question. One is in the White House at Washington and the other in the State House at Albany."

Continuing, he said: "We have built a platform to-day that is longer."

Some one interrupted, saying: "Than Hanly's speech."

Concluding his sentence, General Woodford said: "Much longer than my speech will be."

This remark and interruption were greeted with laughter.

The insurance investigation, under the direction of the New York Assembly, and the part played by Mr. Hughes as chief counsel for the State, furnished an opportunity for extended praise of the Governor by the general, who said:

"Wherever over this broad land there is a life insurance policy there is a friend and advocate of Hughes and a man who will vote for him."

General Woodford devoted a large part of his speech to a review of the achievements of Hughes as Governor. He concluded his speech with the prayer: "God keep the old Republic in power, and give us the victory in the struggle on which we enter."

Seconded by Virginian.

The nomination of Governor Hughes was seconded from the floor by H. T. Adams, a delegate from the Fifth Virginia District. Adams made no attempt at a speech. The second was informal, and few in the hall knew that it had been done.

During the nominating speeches the coliseum was filled from wall to wall, every aisle, the stairways and entrances being packed to the utmost. So dense was the throng that the building inspector was compelled to issue an order forbidding any more people to enter the place.

General Woodford was greeted in the most hearty manner. He descended from the rostrum, and the New York delegation gave a few lusty cheers for Hughes, and the incident was closed.

Hot Words Between Governors.

Hot words, emphasized with menacing gestures, passed between ex-Governor Herriek, of Ohio, and Governor Hanly, as the latter descended to take his steps from the platform to take his seat after his much interrupted speech. Governor Hanly complained that he had not been treated right, and the disclaimer of responsibility by Mr. Herriek, the Governor was heard to ejaculate:

"I can make it turn for you, and I am going to do it."

Mr. Bookwalter also complained of his treatment by the audience as he took his seat after seconding Fairbanks' nomination.

There was no seconding speech to Governor Hughes, so the roll-call was resumed.

"North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio."

The response was electric. Ohio gave a yell, the neighboring delegations from Indiana and Illinois followed on, for a brief period the uproar was deafening. The people in the galleries joined with enthusiasm, and the cheers rang from end to end of the building. Among the spectators on the platform

Allice Roosevelt-Longworth, who in company with her husband, joined in the tribute to Secretary Taft. She mixed her enthusiastic tribute, however, and waved a little red badge, bearing the name of Taft, which had been scattered throughout the hall.

Back in the South Carolina delegation, a little girl, handsomely garbed in a light blue dress, was held aloft by a member of that State. She waved a small national flag with each hand and caused a renewed outburst of cheers.

SECRETARY TAFT HEARS THE NEWS

Surrounded by Friends and Family in His Private Office in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—"Words do not find themselves at a time like this. I do not deny that I am very happy."

This was the response of Secretary William H. Taft to a request for an expression of his views of his nomination for the presidency. The sentences did not come easily. Throughout the afternoon preceding the announcement of the nomination, the Secretary had been laboring under suppressed nervous tension. The atmosphere of his office was electric with excitement. His private office and the office of his private secretary, Mr. Fred Clark Carpenter, were thronged with members of his family, intimate personal and official friends and newspaper men.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, Mrs. Taft arrived at the War Department. She scanned carefully the bulletins which had been received from the convention, and distinctly manifested her pleasure at the result of the action of the convention regarding the platform. She is a close and accurate observer of things political, and is one of the best advisers the secretary has had throughout the preliminary

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DELEGATION FROM ALASKA



Delegate Johnston and wife, who are attending the convention from Fairbanks, Alaska.

TAFT'S SUCCESSFUL MANAGER



FRANK HITCHCOCK, Secretary Taft's chief lieutenant, who may be the next chairman of the Republican National Committee.